

Nationalism

Entrance task: Talk to your tablemates about the following:

* What is nationalism and in what are the some of the ways it may be reflected in society?

Today: Expressions of Nationalism

Homework: Ch. 23-2 Q 4-11 The Unification of Italy

Nationalism

As you listen to the following songs, think about the following questions. Take notes if necessary.

- CD • Reflect on the melody of the song - why do you think the songwriter chose this melody to convey his/her message?
- TK • List two examples nationalistic ideas in the song
- Describe the emotions that each song conveys
- Could those emotions be both positive and negative?
- LG • How can nationalism be both positive and negative
- **Do a group of people have to have a nation to be nationalistic?**
- VZ • **What effect do you think nationalism would have on the people of Europe after they are freed from French control by the Congress of Vienna?**
- WH

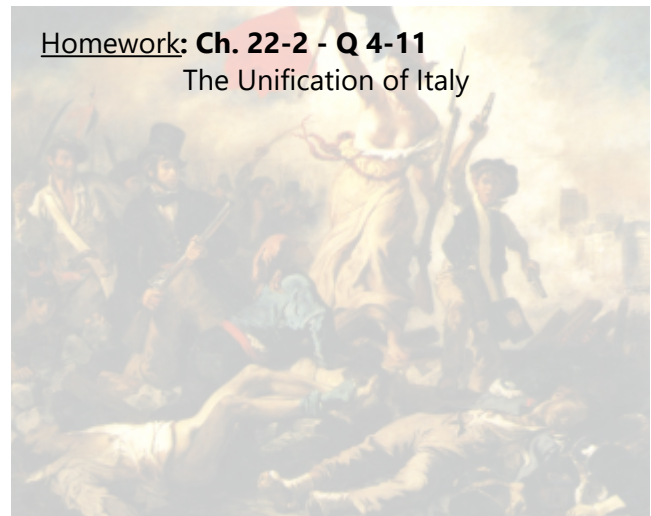
Metternich called Italy a "geographic expression" because it was not a single nation, but rather a collection of provinces sharing the peninsula.

What nationalistic traits did those provinces have in common?

What would it take for those forces to be mobilized into action?



Homework: Ch. 22-2 - Q 4-11
The Unification of Italy



The Age of Nationalism - Day 1

Entrance task: Think: Are there any nationalist movements happening in the world today?

Today: The Unification of Italy

Homework: Ch. 23 Q. 12-18

Napoleon III - Why?

- * Famous name
- * He had a plan for progress
- * He seemed to be the guy to provide peace and stability after years of chaos in France
- * He offered protection of private property against the rowdy urban socialist workers
- * He believed in a representative government
- * He believed the government should help people economically, but wasn't a true socialist

Napoleon III - What he did

- * Promoted economic growth through investment banks, railroad expansion, and public works
- * Sponsored the redesign of Paris
- * Allowed labor unions to be formed
- * Led the economy to increased profits and wages and decreased unemployment

Napoleon III - What happened?

- * Middle-class liberals began to resent his authoritarian rule by the late 1860s
- * He moved to the left and granted a new constitution with less authoritarian control
- * Was swayed very heavily by public opinion
 - Withdrew from Austro-Sardinian War - 1860
 - Attacked Prussia - 1870

p. 24

Nationalism

European Nationalism:

Strong **devotion** to one's country, develops within a group of people who share common **language**, history, goals, and **tradition**

Italian Nationalism:

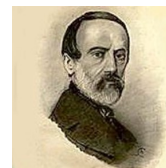
- * Italy was **a divided** country during early **1800s**
- * Nationalism in Italy directed at ending foreign **domination**
- * Goals of Italian Nationalism known as "**risorgimento**" was unification and democracy

In 1815, Metternich referred to Italy as a nothing "but a geographic expression"



What should unification look like

- * A centralized democratic republic with universal male suffrage
- * A federation of existing states under the control of a progressive pope
- * A constitutional monarchy under the leadership of Sardinia-Piedmont's King Victor Emmanuel



Leaders of Italian Nationalism

1. **Mazzini** - the soul of Italian unification
 - formed **Young Italy**, an organization to removed Austrian control and set up Italian Republic.
 - hope to see a centralized democratic republic based on universal male suffrage for Italy
 - considered too radical for many

All Ch. 23.notebook

Oath of Hippocrates

I swear by Apollo, the Physician, and Aesculapius and
health and all-heal and all the Gods and Goddesses that,
according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this oath
and stipulation.

To reject him who is right, and this not equally true to me as my parents, to show my reverence with him and relieve his necessities I required to reward his offspring as on the same footing with my own brothers, and to teach them this and if they should wish to learn, without the imposition, and thereby amongst systems and one of the more of another law, I was ignorant of the advantage of the noble my own soul and those of my teachers, and this was based on a principle, and such, according to the law of medicine, but in none others.

I will follow that without delay and, according to my ability and judgment, consider it to the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is deleterious and unduly sorrowful to them. I will give no deadly medicine if asked, nor suggest any such counsel to others. I will moderate the diet of my patients by prudent abstention.

With Purity and **orthodoxy** I will purify the and provide my aid. I will meet out a portion who is suffering with a sin, but willing to be subduing his passions of his work into whatever honest service I will give to him. I will be the bond of the rich and will sustain them in every calamity and of misfortune and corruption, and further from him I will act on his behalf as a judge, bond of the

Whatever, in connection with my professional question, or not in connection with it, I may see or hear in the lives of men which ought not to be spoken of, and I will not divulge, or revealing, but if such should be legal secret.

While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to

THE SCOUT OATH

On my honor,
I will do my best,
to do my duty to God and my country,
the Republic of the Philippines,
and to obey the Scout Law,
to help other people at all times,
to keep myself physically strong,
mentally awake and morally straight.



*Law Enforcement
Oath of Honor*

On my honor,
I will never betray my badge,
my integrity, my character,
or the public trust.
I will always have the courage
To hold myself and others
accountable for our actions.
I will always uphold the Constitution
the community,
And the agency I serve,
so help me God.

Austro-Sardinian War 1859-1860



2. Cavour - the brains of Italian unification

- * developed plan to unify Italy
- * **Prime Minister** of Sardinia-Piedmont under **King Victor Emmanuel II**
- * formed alliances with **France & Prussia** which allowed his military to force **Austria** out of Italy.
- * supported by middle class liberals who wanted King Victor Emmanuel to lead a unified Italy



3. Garibaldi - the **sword** of Italian unification

- organized the **"Red Shirts,"** who fought for control of Sicily and south Italy
- united people of south Italy with **Sardinia-Piedmont**





Italy was formed in 1861, King Victor Emmanuel II was its Limited Monarch.
In 1870, French troops guarding the Pope in Rome left and Italian troops took over the city, establishing it as the Italian capital.



Comparison of Italian & German Unification
Italy 1861 Germany 1871



Nationalism	Incentives	
Austria Local princes North-south dichotomy Pope	Obstacles	

Italy 1861 Germany 1871

Young Italy Red Shirts Diplomacy War	Methods	
Cavour - brains Garibaldi - sword Mazzini - soul Victor Emanuel II	Key people	



All Ch. 23.notebook

Italy 1861		Germany 1871
<p>Nationalism War Similar obstacles</p> 	<p>Common factors</p>	

Italy 1861		Germany 1871
<p>Constitutional monarchy led by King Victor Emanuel II</p>	<p>Final govt.</p>	
<p>Italia irredenta Limited democracy Pope is angry North-South dichotomy</p>	<p>Problems after unification</p>	

Homework: Ch. 23-2 Q. 12-18

The Age of Nationalism - Day 2.5
Entrance task: *Think* – In what way is *nationalism* like a lightbulb?
Today: The Unification of Germany

Homework – Ch. 23-3

Otto von Bismarck

The less people know about how sausages and laws are made, the better they'll sleep at night.

The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions—that was the mistake of 1848-1849—but by blood and iron.

Otto von Bismarck

A generation that has taken a beating is always followed by a generation that deals one.

Some damned foolish thing in the Balkans will provoke the next war.



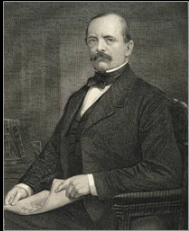
Unification of Germany

Kaiser Wilhelm I



Chancellor Otto von Bismarck

Realpolitik



The "Iron
Chancellor"

"Blood
&
Iron"



Nationalism in Germany

- * Military successes in Prussia encouraged nationalism
- * Frankfurt Assembly attempted unification in 1848, but failed
- * Prussia took control under strong leader Otto von Bismarck
- * Bismarck was Prime Minister of Prussia



Nationalism in Germany

- * Bismarck's approach to unify Germany was the policy of blood and iron
- * Bismarck used the Franco-Prussian War to take land and force unification



Path to Unification

1. → The Danish War (1864) Prussia enlists Austria's help and uses the spoils of war to pick a fight.
2. → Seven Weeks War - (Austro-Prussian War) 1866, joined northern German States into confederation.

Path to Unification

3. **Franco-Prussian War** - four Southern German States joined confederation to defeat **Napoleon III**. This was a humiliating defeat for **France**, who desired revenge.
 - ☒ Second German Empire or the **2nd Reich** was formed (1st Reich = **Holy Roman Empire**)
 - ☒ Kaiser **Wilhelm (William)** was main power
 - ☒ Bismarck as Chief Minister continued to make alliances with - **Russia** and **Britain** to try and isolate France to keep it weak.
 - ☒ A new Kaiser (Wilhelm II) fired Bismarck out in 1888 giving France opportunity to make new alliances with **Britain** and **Russia**, setting the stage for **World War I**

Step #1:

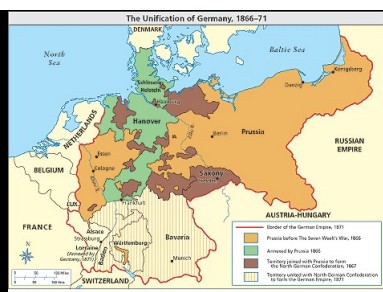
The Danish War [1864]

The Peace of Vienna



Step #2:

Seven Weeks War [1866]



He then established a new North German Confederation which Prussia could control → Peace of Prague

Ems Dispatch [1870]: A Catalyst for War

1868 revolt in Spain. Spanish leaders wanted Prince Leopold von Hohenz. [a cousin to the Kaiser & a Catholic], as their new king. France protested & his name was withdrawn. The Fr. Ambassador asked the Kaiser at Ems to apologize to to Nap. III for supporting Leopold. Bismarck "doctored" the telegram from Wilhelm to the French Ambassador to make it seem as though the Kaiser had insulted Napoleon III.



All Ch. 23.notebook

"After the news of the renunciation of the Prince von Hohenzollern had been communicated to the Imperial French government by the Royal Spanish government, the French Ambassador in Ems made a further demand on His Majesty the King that he should authorize him to telegraph to Paris that His Majesty the King undertook for all time never again to give his assent should the Hohenzollerns once more take up their candidature. His Majesty the King thereupon refused to receive the Ambassador again and had the latter informed by the adjutant of the day that His Majesty had no further communication to make to the Ambassador."

Bismarck selectively deleted some words from the original telegram to give the provocative impression that each side had insulted the other. He fully expected that both the content, and the manner of release, would act as "red rags to the Gallic Bull." It was critical, in Bismarck's view, that France be perceived as the attacking power.
France declared war on the Kingdom of Prussia on July 19, 1870.

Step #3: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]



German soldiers "abusing" the French.

February 1871
Treaty of Versailles

Signed in Hall of
Mirrors



Treaty of Frankfurt [1871] May 1871

- * The Second French Empire collapsed and was replaced by the Third French Republic.
- * The Italians took Rome and made it their capital.
- * France paid a huge indemnity and was occupied by German troops until it was paid.
- * France ceded Alsace-Lorraine to Germany [a region rich in iron deposits with a flourishing textile industry].



All Ch. 23.notebook



European Alliances on the Eve of World War I. Alliance systems divided Europe into two great blocs with few countries remaining neutral.

Coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm I

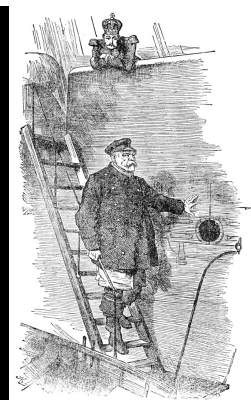
Guess where?

[r. 1871–1888]



- * Kaiser William I died in 1888
- * Grandson William II disagreed with Bismarck's complex alliance system and wanted to rule by himself
- * Bismarck was dismissed after six months and Germany soon lost its control of international affairs

Dropping the pilot, 1888



Dropping the Pilot,

a cartoon by Sir John Tenniel commenting on the forced resignation of Otto von Bismarck from the government of Emperor William II (Kaiser Wilhelm) of Germany, 1890



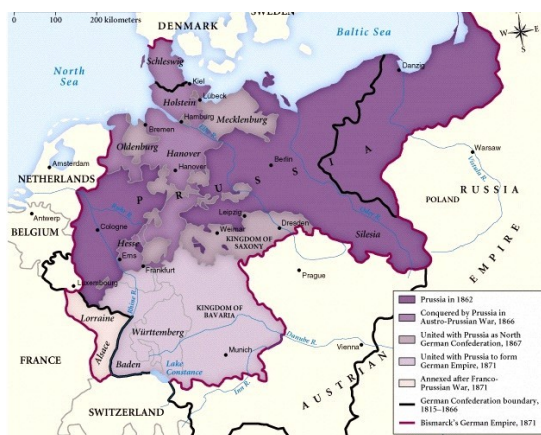
Kaiser Wilhelm II

A new balance of power

- A. **Germany** - became the dominant power in Europe
 - i. World's greatest **military power**
 - ii. One of the two greatest **naval** powers
- B. A unified Germany destabilized European power structure

A new balance of power

- C. **France** - chief loser during unification process
 - i. **Germany**, once unified, was hostile to France
 - ii. Germany took **Alsace-Lorraine**, became France's chief enemy
 - iii. For the first time since 1648, **Britain** was not the dominant European nation.



A new balance of power

- D. **Austria-Hungary** was weakened
 - i. A **multi-national** country in period of nationalism
 - ii. Expelled from Italy and Germany, turned to **the Balkans**
 - iii. This involvement in the Balkans would lead to **World War I**



Comparison of Italian & German Unification


Italy 1861	p. 26	Germany 1871
Nationalism	Incentives	Nationalism
Austria Local princes North-south dichotomy Pope	Obstacles	Austria S. Catholics v. N. protestants France feared a united Germany German Princes

Italy 1861	Germany 1871
------------	--------------

Young Italy Red Shirts Diplomacy War	Methods	Blood and Iron Realpolitik (Em's dispatch) Wars with Denmark, Austria and France
Cavour - brains Garibaldi - sword Mazzini - soul Victor Emanuel II	Key people	Otto von Bismarck Kaiser William I Napoleon III



Italy 1861	Germany 1871
------------	--------------

Nationalism War Similar obstacles	Common factors	
---	----------------	---



All Ch. 23.notebook

Italy 1861		Germany 1871
Constitutional monarchy led by King Victor Emanuel II	Final govt.	Constitutional monarchy but Kaiser and Chancellor (Bismarck) held most of the power
Italia irredenta Limited democracy Pope is angry North-South dichotomy	Problems after unification	Opposition to democracy Kulturkampf (later ended) * Very strong economy *

19th century European Nationalism

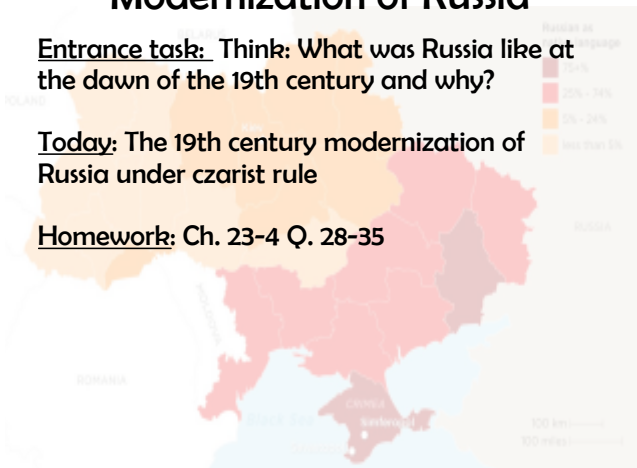
Homework – Ch. 23-3

Modernization of Russia

Entrance task: Think: What was Russia like at the dawn of the 19th century and why?

Today: The 19th century modernization of Russia under czarist rule

Homework: Ch. 23-4 Q. 28-35




Crimean War 1854-1856


Russia was defeated by combined forces of Turkey, Britain, France, Piedmont, Austria. It seriously weakened Russia and Austria and illustrated Russia's backwardness.



New developments in the Crimean War



Nursing the sick and wounded



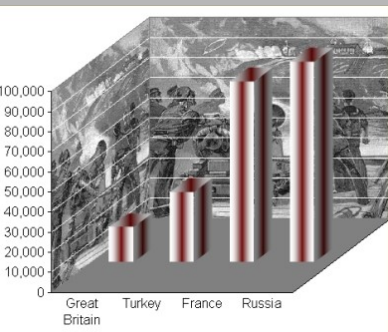
Florence Nightingale

Wherever there is disease in its most dangerous form, and the hand of the spoiler distressingly nigh, there is that incomparable woman sure to be seen; her benignant presence is an influence for good comfort even amid the struggles of expiring nature. She is a 'ministering angel.'

Letter in The London Times, Feb. 1855

Casualties in the Crimean War

What do these statistics say about Russia's status on the world stage?



Country	Casualties (approx.)
Great Britain	22,000
Turkey	35,000
France	55,000
Russia	110,000

5:30


The 1905 Russian Revolution

Cause	Course	Outcome
Military disaster in Russo-Japanese War led to political upheaval. The business class wanted liberal, representative government, while workers wanted reform. Peasants wanted relief from poverty	Bloody Sunday demonstration resulted in attack by czarist forces and sparked a series of peasant uprisings and mutinies, outlawed political parties rebelled, paralyzing general strike in October	October strike forced the government to issue the October Manifesto, which granted full civil rights and promised a popularly elected parliament with real legislative power (duma). This satisfied most demands, but Social Democrats rejected it and led a bloody workers' uprising in December 1905. Middle class leaders helped govt. repress it and survive as a constitutional monarchy.

Russo-Japanese War

What Russia expected . . .

ЗАБІТРАКЪ КАЗАКА.



What Russia got.



In the world's eye.

All Ch. 23.notebook



Petition prepared for Nicholas II
January 9, 1905

The October Manifesto
1905

What is the *tone* of the petition?
What exactly were the complaints?
Who were the apparent *bad dudes*?
What did the petitioners hope would happen?

What is the tone?
To what extent did this address the concerns from the January petition?

We, Nicholas II, By the Grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all Russia, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., proclaim to all Our loyal subjects:

Rioting and disturbances in the capitals [i.e. St. Petersburg and the old capital, Moscow] and in many localities of Our Empire fill Our heart with great and heavy grief. The well-being of the Russian Sovereign is inseparable from the well-being of the nation, and the nation's sorrow is his sorrow. The disturbances that have taken place may cause grave tension in the nation and may threaten the integrity and unity of Our state.

By the great vow of service as tsar We are obliged to use every resource of wisdom and of Our authority to bring a speedy end to unrest that is dangerous to Our state. We have ordered the responsible authorities to take measures to terminate direct manifestations of disorder, lawlessness, and violence and to protect peaceful people who quietly seek to fulfill their duties. To carry out successfully the general measures that we have conceived to restore peace to the life of the state, We believe that it is essential to coordinate activities at the highest level of government.

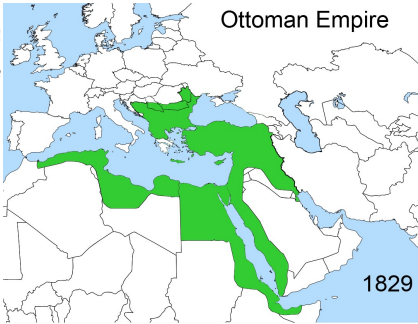
Chronology of Russian Czars			
Czar	Problems	Policies	Results
Nicholas I 1825-1855	Serfdom Inefficient agriculture worker unrest “Decembrist Revolt” Crimean War	Absolute rule Wanted to expand Russia and attacked Turks Secret police censorship exiled problem – people	1. Demand for reforms grew 2. Progress was held back 3. factories couldn’t find 4. worker revolts increased
Alexander II 1855-1881	Inherited the same problems that plagued Nicholas I Lost Crimean War – big defeat that showcased Russia’s backwardness	Great Reforms Emancipation Edict of 1861 Improved health care, schools, relaxed censorship, created zemstvos	Inspired revolution to spread Opposed by both conservatives and liberals He was killed by the People’s Will

All Ch. 23.notebook

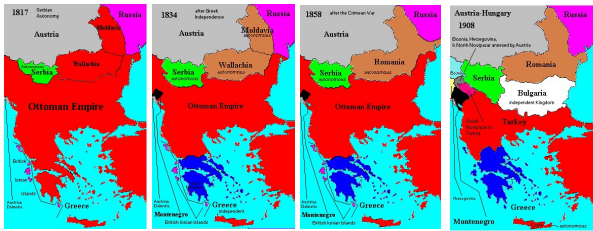
Alexander III 1881-1894	Inherited the same problems that plagued Nicholas I & Alexander II (no serfdom)	Returned to reactionary ways of Nicholas I <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Russification• Pogroms• Secret police, censorship, etc.	Mass emigration of Jews Civil unrest
Nicholas II Last Russian Czar 1894-1917	Same problems still an issue Labor unrest People wanted a constitutional govt. Russo-Japanese War Bloody Sunday (1905) World War I	October Manifesto Duma Some reforms	Oppression Killed by the Bolsheviks in 1917 with his entire family An end of the Romanov dynasty

The Ottoman Empire was perfectly situated as a crossroad for trade, yet by the mid-19th century was considered "the sick man of Europe?"

What problems did it have and what contributed to these weaknesses?



Nationalism was slowly eroding the Empire



Tanzimat - Eliminated the old system of a Shariah-based government, Islamic laws and norms were removed from government.

* equality before the law regardless of religion (a change from the *millet system*)

* private ownership of land

* free-trade

Europeans continued promote nationalism in the Empire



All Ch. 23.notebook



In the late 1800s (1876) Sultan Abdülhamid II attempted to bring back the Islamic character of the Ottoman Empire and turned away from European liberalism.

Although a repressive regime, he failed attempt to halt foreign interference.

Young Turks - 1908 coup - led the efforts to create a secular Turkey after the Ottoman defeat in World War I



Enver Bey, leader of the Young Turks

Homework: Ch. 23-4 q. 28-35

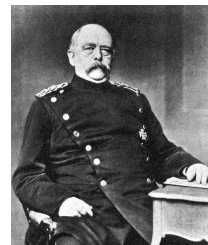


The Responsive National States
Germany & France

Today: Bismarck's Germany
The Paris Commune

Homework: Q. 36-38

Bismarck's Germany



- * The strongest nation in Europe
- * Universal male suffrage
- * Reichstag
- * Not democratic due to Bismarck and the king's domination
- * Kulturkampf
- * German Social Dem. Party (SPD)
(If you can't beat them, join them!)
 - First social security program anywhere - financed by taxes and state grants

Paris Commune

Who were they?	What did they want?	What was their outcome?
<i>Patriots in Paris who refused to admit defeat to the Germans who defended Paris for weeks</i>	<i>To govern Paris without interference from the conservative French countryside</i>	<i>They were crushed by French troops and 20,000 died.</i>



"Yes, gentlemen, the Commune intended to abolish that class property which makes the labour of the many the wealth of the few. It aimed at the expropriation of the expropriators. It wanted to make individual property a truth by transforming the means of production, land and capital, now chiefly the means of enslaving and exploiting labour, into mere instruments of free and associated labour."
Karl Marx, 1871

Paris Commune March-May 1871



The Third French Republic



- * Established at end of Franco-Prussian War and Paris Commune
- * National Assembly led by Adolphe Thiers
- * Moderate republicans supported labor unions, public education, imperialist expansion
- * Revolutionary socialists in Paris refused to accept its authority

"... the government that divides us least."
~ Thiers

Review docs, categorize, and analyze

Views		Motivation/Causes	Docs
In France	Outside of France		

The Dreyfus Affair

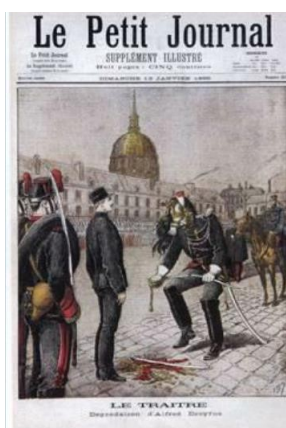


'I am totally innocent and protest vehemently against the rigorous measures taken against me. Never have I communicated to anyone at all even the briefest note relating to my service at the General Staff [...].

It is my honour as an officer that I am defending and however painful my situation might be, I will defend myself to the end.

I sense, however, that an appalling plan has been prepared against me, for a purpose I do not understand, but I want to live to establish my innocence.'

Dreyfus during his initial interrogation, quoted in Whyte, *The Dreyfus Affair* (2005), 346



'The traitor': drawing by Henri Meyer, *Le Petit Journal illustré*, n° 217, 13 January 1895





Theodore Herzl

'In the light of the Dreyfus case, the whole of the gentile world seemed to him hostile; there were only Jews and antisemites.'

Hannah Arendt, 'From the Dreyfus Affair to France Today,'
Jewish Social Studies 4/3 (1942)

Homework Q. 36-38

Test on Thursday

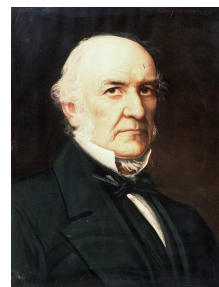


Reform, Revision, and Reaction

Entrance task: How would you describe nationalism as a force - positive, negative, or something in between?

Today: Democratic reforms in Britain
Dual Monarchy in Austria-Hungary,
and effects of European nationalism

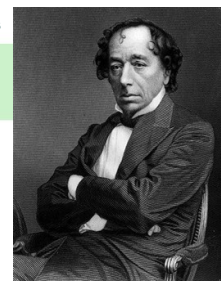
Homework - Finish Ch. 23 guide



William Gladstone
Liberal

British Prime Ministers

Benjamin Disraeli
Conservative
Feb. - Dec. 1868
William Gladstone
Liberal
1868-1874
Benjamin Disraeli
Conservative
1874-1880
William Gladstone
Liberal
1880-1885
Robert Gascoyne-Cecil
Conservative
1885-1886
William Gladstone
Liberal
1886
Robert Gascoyne-Cecil
Conservative
1886-1892
William Gladstone
Liberal 1892-1894
Liberals 1894 - 1895
Conservatives
1895-1905
Liberals 1906-1922



Benjamin Disraeli
Conservative

All Ch. 23.notebook

Reforms in Britain



William Gladstone
Liberal

Liberal Party - leaned toward industrial and commercial interests

- imposed taxes on the rich to finance insurance programs and other social welfare programs

- Big names:

- * William Gladstone
- * David Lloyd George (key in Act of 1911)

Accomplishments:

- o Public education
- o Secret ballot
- o Labor unions
- o Civil service tests
- o Eliminated sale of army commissions

Reforms in Britain



Conservative Party - the part of the aristocracy, farmers, and people from small towns
- hoped to become the party of all Englishmen
- Big name - Benjamin Disraeli



Benjamin Disraeli
Conservative

Reforms in Britain

Disraeli (Prime Minister Feb. - Dec. 1868)
member of the House since 1837

1832 Reform Bill - extended suffrage to middle class - 1/8 of men, eliminated rotten boroughs

1867 Reform Bill - 1/3 could not vote, including most city workers, continued extending more seats in Parliament to the growing towns



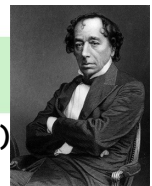
Benjamin Disraeli
Conservative

Reforms in Britain

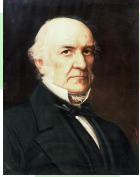
under Disraeli (1874-1880)

Conservative

- * Public Health Act (sewers, etc.)
- * Artisans dwelling Act (cleared slums)
- * Factory Act
- * Unions could picket; no strikebreakers



Benjamin Disraeli
Conservative



William Gladstone
Liberal

Reforms in Britain under Gladstone (1880-)

Liberal - laissez-faire

- * Reform Bills 1884-1885 - extended suffrage to most British men; divided nation into districts with equal population for equal representation

Liberal Party



Between 1906 and 1914

- * Welfare program
 - Workman's compensation
 - Minimum wage
 - Old-age pension
 - National Insurance Act
 - No women's suffrage

Ireland - included in the United Kingdom in 1801 during the French Revolution



- Irish peasants had few rights and resented tithes to the Anglican Church
- Gladstone (Prime Minister in 1886) - tried to give Ireland self rule but failed
 - Ulstermen in the north opposed it because they feared Catholic rule (Protestant north, Catholic south)
- Self rule granted in 1914 but suspended during World War I
- After WWI, Catholic self rule granted to Catholic Ireland as Ulster remained in the United Kingdom



In the 19th century various tricolor flags and ribbons became symbolic of Irish opposition to British rule. Many of them included the colors green (for the Catholics), orange (for the Protestants), and white (for the peace between the two groups). The tricolor in its modern form was recognized by the constitution on Dec. 29, 1937.





The Dual Monarchy in Austria-Hungary

1848-49 - Magyar nationalists attempted to liberate Hungary and were crushed by Russian & Austrian troops.

1866 - Prussian victory in Seven Weeks War resulted in loss of Venetia in northern Italy

1867 - After failing to Germanize the language and culture of the empire, Austria agreed to a compromise with Magyars (Hungarians) with the dual monarchy



Der Ausgleich of 1867

- * Austria and Hungary had separate parliaments to pass and maintain separate laws
- * Each region had its own government and prime minister
- * The Emperor-King controlled common ministers of foreign affairs, defense, and finance in Vienna
- * Terms would be renegotiated every 10 years

Sounds good, but was it?



Emperor Franz Joseph
Emperor of Austria
King of Hungary

Compromise of 1867

- * Kingdom of Hungary minorities faced forced Magyarization
- limited suffrage to only the wealthiest men
- * Austria - less harsh on minorities but still tensions as majority Germans felt threatened by minority Czechs, Poles, and others

A temporary solution to a long-term problem





Reform, Revision, and Reaction

Homework - Finish Ch. 23 guide

Age of Nationalism



Entrance task: Think: Do you think that nationalism has had an overall positive or negative impact on the world?

Today: Revisionist Socialism

Homework - Essay due Wednesday



What factors promoted 19th century nationalism?

- Military service
- Public education
- Improved transportation & communication
- Common currency, standardized weights
- Increasing literacy rates
- Shared history
- National anthems, flags, uniforms, celebrations

How did nationalism contribute to racism?

"NATIONALISM IS AN INFANTILE DISEASE.
IT IS THE MEASLES OF MANKIND."

-ALBERT EINSTEIN



Anti-Semitism in 19th c. Europe

- * Pogroms in Russia
- * Karl Lueger & Christian Socialists in Austria
- * Dreyfus Affair in France

What, if anything, did nationalism have to do with anti-Semitism?



Theodor Herzl
Zionist Movement

Ernest Renan

What is a Nation? ~ 1882



1823-1892

French philosopher, historian, and religious scholar

Benedict Anderson

The Nation as an Imagined Community ~ 1983

Professor at Cornell University, scholar of Southeast Asia



1936-2015

Ernest Renan on National Identity



The nation, like the individual, is the culmination of a long past of endeavors, sacrifice, and devotion. Of all cults, that of the ancestors is the most legitimate, for the ancestors have made us what we are. A heroic past, great men, glory . . . this is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past and to have a common will in the present; to have performed great deeds together, to which to perform still more - these are the essential conditions for being a people.

Renan, Ernest. "What is a Nation?" in *Essays, Critical and Historical*. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1902. <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/10000/10000-h/10000-h.htm>, 1902. 10-11.

Ernest Renan on National Identity



A nation is a large-scale solidarity, constituted by the feeling of the sacrifices that one has made in the past and of those that one is prepared to make in the future.

Renan, Ernest. "What is a Nation?" in *Essays, Critical and Historical*. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1902. <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/10000/10000-h/10000-h.htm>, 1902. 10-11.

All Ch. 23.notebook

Ernest Renan on National Identity



A nation's existence is . . . a daily plebiscite, just as an individual's existence is a perpetual affirmation of life.

Renan, Ernest. "What is a Nation?" In *Essays, Critical and*
*Paris: Grasset, 1900, and 1989. http://www.teresaonline.com/renan/what_is_a_nation.htm,
1999, pp. 10-11.*

Benedict Anderson on Nationalism

I propose the following definition of the nation: it is imagined political community - and imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign.



Anderson, Benedict. *Imagined Communities*. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
p. 3. Introduction to Anderson 2002, 2003. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
Copyright © Benedict Anderson 2002, 2003. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
London and New York, Verso, 1991, pp. 3-5.

Benedict Anderson on Nationalism

It is *imagined* because the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion.



Anderson, Benedict. *Imagined Communities*. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
p. 3. Introduction to Anderson 2002, 2003. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
Copyright © Benedict Anderson 2002, 2003. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
London and New York, Verso, 1991, pp. 3-5.

Benedict Anderson on Nationalism

It is imagined as *limited* because even the largest of them encompass perhaps a billion living human beings, has finite, if elastic boundaries, beyond which lie other nations. No nation imagines itself coterminous with mankind. The most messianic nationalists do not dream of a day when all the members of the human race will join their nation in the way that it was possible, in certain epochs, for, say, Christians to dream of a wholly Christian planet.



Anderson, Benedict. *Imagined Communities*. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
p. 3. Introduction to Anderson 2002, 2003. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
Copyright © Benedict Anderson 2002, 2003. <http://www.benedictanderson.org/Book1/>
London and New York, Verso, 1991, pp. 3-5.

Benedict Anderson on Nationalism

It is imagined *sovereign* because the concept was born in an age in which Enlightenment and Revolution were destroying the legitimacy of the divinely-ordained, hierarchical dynastic realm. Coming to maturity at a stage of human history when even the most devout adherents of any universal religion were confronted with the living pluralism of such religions . . .



Anderson, Benedict. HYPERLINK "http://www.nationalismproject.org/benedict-a-benedict-anderson-232247" <http://www.nationalismproject.org/benedict-a-benedict-anderson-232247>
Anderson, Benedict. *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. London and New York: Verso, 1991. pp. 5-7.

Benedict Anderson on Nationalism

Finally, it is imagined as a *community*, because, regardless of the actual inequality and exploitation that may prevail in each, the nation is always conceived as a deep, horizontal comradeship. Ultimately it is this fraternity that makes it possible, over the past two centuries, for so many millions of people, not so much to kill, as willingly to die for such limited imaginings.



Anderson, Benedict. HYPERLINK "http://www.nationalismproject.org/benedict-a-benedict-anderson-232247" <http://www.nationalismproject.org/benedict-a-benedict-anderson-232247>
Anderson, Benedict. *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. London and New York: Verso, 1991. pp. 5-7.

Benedict Anderson on Nationalism

These deaths bring us abruptly face to face with the central problem posed by nationalism: what makes the shrunken imaginings of recent history (scarcely more than two centuries) generate such colossal sacrifices? I believe that the beginnings of an answer lie in the cultural roots of nationalism."

Anderson, Benedict. HYPERLINK "http://www.nationalismproject.org/benedict-a-benedict-anderson-232247" <http://www.nationalismproject.org/benedict-a-benedict-anderson-232247>
Anderson, Benedict. *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. London and New York: Verso, 1991. pp. 5-7.

Eduard Bernstein & Evolutionary Socialism



A German socialist, he proposed that socialism could be established without the violent revolution Marx and Engels predicted.

A Revisionist Socialist



Age of Nationalism

Homework - Essay due _____
on Turn-it-In